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"SUNDAY."

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[95]

THE MESOPOTAMIA MUDDLE

LORD LANSLOWNE AND THE
"ONE-MAN SHOW."

Lord Crewe, who was Secretary for India at the opening of the campaign and a member of Mr. Asquith's War Cabinet during the Ctesiphon-Kut period, opened the Mesopotamia debate in the House of Lords. His speech of an hour and a half was in the nature of a personal explanation.

"The Government of India knew all about the possibilities," he said, "but were very desirous that no steps should be taken until Turkey was involved. We discussed the whole business with the Committee of Imperial Defence, with the Admiralty, the War Office, and Lord Kitchener. That disposes of the imputations made against General Sir E. Barrow, and I cannot speak too highly of the discretion, breadth of view, and devotion to duty of that distinguished officer. He and I had full discussions every day, and I understand that the system continued when Mr. Chamberlain succeeded me.

"Knowing what I know now, I should do again everything precisely as I did then." The suggestion that the Government of India was lukewarm about the campaign was not accurate. As to the "private" telegrams between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, the advantage was that they passed through fewer hands and thus time was saved. There was, too, the risk of leakage. Some of the messages contained Cabinet orders for the movement of troops. He quoted, as a precedent, what was done in the case of an expedition to China.

Lord Curzon corrected this by saying that during that campaign (he was then Viceroy) only twelve private telegrams were sent, and six of those were afterwards made official.

Lord Crewe then came to "the central part of the report," the order for the advance on Baghdad. He said the strength of the Turkish Army was under-estimated. All our calamities were founded on misinformation, much of it coming from Egypt. General Nixon could be charged with nothing more than excessive enterprise. Lord Crewe insisted that the advance on Baghdad was a political enterprise. "War is politics. I was always on the side of caution until it was definitely shown that we were stronger than anything we had to meet. It never seemed to me we could fail after the assuring reports from our advisers. I suppose Mr. Chamberlain took the same view. And the Commissioners regard it as an advance founded on and justified by military opinion."

Lord Lansdowne followed. "No events have been more deplorable than those disclosed. I do not remember any event which has more disturbed the people of this country, or more distressed those who have any feeling of responsibility for it." As to the advance on Baghdad, "this was no wild gambler's throw to distract attention from less satisfactory theatres of war. I agree that all war is waged for political reasons. The advance on Baghdad seemed to me desirable because a success there would have a very considerable reaction in other parts of the world."

LORD KITCHENER'S SYSTEM.

"Where we went wrong was in the matter of equipment, stores, transport, drafts. We cannot blame India for not having it." Lord Lansdowne declared that the military system of India, on which Lord Kitchener insisted in 1905, is radically unsound; it meant a "one-man business." India suffers from systematic overcentralisation. Under the overwhelming attack by Lord Kitchener the proper sense of departmental responsibility was atrophied. He quoted from a letter sent to him at the time by a high Indian official Sir Edwin Collett:-

"We shall then have the remarkable spectacle of a Commander-in-Chief not only commanding an army of 225,000 men dispersed in nine so-called divisions over an immense continent, with no real intermediary commanders between him and the divisional generals, but administering every conceivable department of supply, and at the same time supposed to take his share in the civil government of the country. If he even attempts to do a little of the work he can never leave his office for the council-table. The system must inevitably develop into the most prodigious centralisation."

"It is perhaps conceivable," continued Lord Lansdowne, "that a man like Lord Kitchener, with his great impressive personality and his wonderful powers of work, could have managed such a system. I do not think he could. I am certain that under the men of very different calibre who followed him it was predestined to ignominious failure. Would Lord Roberts have remained in Simla during such a war? He would have gone to Bombay, if not even to Bussorah. There is a grim irony in the statement that when the Commander-in-Chief gave evidence he appeared with 40 annotated Blue-books. That does not seem to me to be the business of a Commander-in-Chief. It is to this kind of thing that we must look for an explanation of the many things we deplore."

"When," he concluded, "we talk about punishing the persons named there is no punishment more severe than the public reproach they have incurred owing to the publication of this report." ("Hear, hear.")

Lord Islington, speaking of the private telegram from Mr. Chamberlain to the Viceroy, giving secret information as to the strength of the Turks concentrated at Baghdad, said it was shown to the Commander-in-Chief in India (Sir B. Duff), who declined to believe the rumour. It was complained that such a telegram should not have been "private," but the reply was that it was the duty of the War Office officially to communicate the information to Sir Beauchamp Duff.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

JAPAN COINING FOR RUSSIA

IMPORTANT WORK OF JAPANESE
MINT.

The Imperial Japanese Mint last year was the most strenuous of all since the institution was founded, because the mint was asked to coin the remarkably increased amount of bullion brought home from Europe and America while it rendered efficient assistance to the Allies by coining a large amount of auxiliary coins.

WORK DAY AND NIGHT.

The plant of the mint was operated to its fullest extent either by abolishing all holidays or by enlarging daily working hours (says the *Japan Advertiser*). Sometimes hands were asked to work day and night without rest. The total value of gold coins minted during the year was ¥70,933,020, most of which was ¥20 pieces. Compared with the previous year the increase comes up to ¥43,053,020. The increase in gold coins was brought about by the increased inflow of gold bullion as the result of the war prosperity in foreign commerce. In the case of auxiliary money the reason was the increased demand for small change on account of the briskness of domestic commerce. The total of small coins was put at ¥3,000,000 at first, but later it was enlarged ¥7,000,000, the actual result of manufacture being ¥6,704,004.70. The increase over the preceding year comes up to ¥5,683,439.70.

Besides nickel coins of ¥200,019.05 copper pieces of ¥250,023.036 were turned over to assist retail trades, the whole figures being, roughly speaking, the increase over the preceding year when not much of them was minted. Of all these kinds of legal tender ¥67,709,360 have been put in circulation.

COINING FOR RUSSIA.

The Department of Finance reports that during 1915 and 1916, it coined 186,637,000 pieces of Russian coins, aggregating Rls. 21,500,000. The Russian coins made in Japan in 1915 were only 5,333,500 pieces amounting to Rls. 800,000 and the rest was made in 1916.

RECORD-BREAKING RECEIPTS.

The receipt by the Mint of bullion was record-breaking. Gold received amounted to 16,658,328 kwamme while silver received amounted to 30,204,570 kwamme. Compared with the preceding year both figures are remarkable in the magnitude of increase, the former being 11,390,807 kwamme larger while the latter is 10,088,009 kwamme increase. In the case of gold the reason for this remarkable gain is the increased arrival from Great Britain, Russia, and America. Silver was mostly presented by mine owners for coinage. For the purpose of thus coping with the economic needs of the country and also rendering help to one of Japan's allies the mint enlarged its plant or improved its parts. The working force was also increased and at the end of the year experts and hands numbered 464.

OTHER COUNTRIES ALSO BUSY.

According to the Imperial Japanese Mint the same institutions in other countries also strenuously worked during the year to render assistance to the States and people. Especially in Great Britain, France, Italy, and Holland mints strove to increase their supply of changes and relieve the economic stress. In Great Britain against £21,316,653 of gold minted £7,715,437 of silver coins were turned over. In France, where the economic stress was harder, gold coins were not absolutely turned over, the mint having concentrated its energy on silver pieces, which amounted to 88,328,492 francs. The situation was just the same in Italy, where no gold pieces were turned over but silver coins to the extent of 18,240,458 liras were minted.

In the United States the activities of the mints were not so strenuous according to the Japanese officials, the turn-overs having been smaller than those just mentioned. Their turn-overs were \$28,082,484, of which \$23,908,402 was gold and \$4,174,082 was silver. The Netherlands were just as hard pressed as France and Italy. For changes, it mint having ceased to coin gold pieces. Its silver coinage amounted to 15,715,000 florins.

Mr. Chamberlain, again, never received private information about the breakdown of the military arrangements except when he telegraphed to India for it. It was not until the position had become desperate that he learned the truth. The responsibility for this unhappy business must be shared in full by those who from the beginning of the war had been engaged in the high direction of affairs. Three Governments and all parties had had a share in the business. It was the system that was wrong and the individuals were but creatures of the system. ("Hear, hear.")

LORD HALDANE'S SHARE.

Viscount Middleton blamed the military system of India, but he also blamed the Government for reducing the military strength of India and of Great Britain. He wished Lord Haldane had been present that afternoon, because he had been the leading spirit of the Government against whom he (Lord Middleton) made the charge that while they knew of the possibility of having to send troops to Europe, they reduced our military efficiency. The then Government failed to understand the gravity of the situation, and then failed to take into their confidence those who could have put them right.

Lord Sydenham urged that the India Office should be reformed and brought into closer touch with India.

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, who has been in India recently, added some personal touches to the debate. "The troops were short of equipment, clothes, and food. I wired to Lord Kitchener on the subject and received a reply asking me not to make any more demands as everything was required for France. I am sure that a more able newspaper correspondent than I was sent out with the expedition. [This was before Mr. Edmund Candler went out.] A good correspondent would have been of great assistance to the Government. An independent view might have led to a remedy of the deplorable things which happened."

THOSE FREE AND EASY

DEMOCRATS!

A REVOLUTION CHAMBERMAID!

[By Alexander M. Thompson, the well-known Socialist Editor of the *Clarion*, who is acting as Special Correspondent of *The Daily Mail* in Russia.]

Of all the peoples I have lived with these Russians are by far the most essentially democratic.

Everybody talks to everybody with as complete freedom from class distinction as the sparrows. There is no suggestion of servility, of superiority. The phenomenon of political discussions by motley groups in the Nevsky Prospekt is a marvel without precedent and a wonder without end.

Last night I listened through the medium of an interpreter to a debate between a resolute common soldier and a man whose garb in England would have betokened a superior person, but whose tone here was that of a kindly father to an obstinate son. The argument was keen but, as in all cases, perfectly tempered. The bourgeois pleaded that the cause of the Allies was the cause of the Revolution and Liberty. The soldier affably demurred, asking the soldier if he was not a volunteer. The soldier pleaded guilty, but smilingly declared that he did not know why he had joined. One of the ladies suggested that it was to defeat that German militarism which was the supreme danger to the world's peace and freedom. The soldier objected that he did not see much difference after all between being oppressed by Prussian militarism and by English capitalism.

"Always 'English capitalism' and 'English capitalism'! Always the same answer. Always English capitalism. I am assured that this popular fear of our exploitation is quite a new product born of vague rumours obviously made in Germany as to England's rapacious terms of usury on the money advanced to Russia. Anyhow, it is universal. Would it not be well for the British Government to issue a precise official statement as to the conditions of the loans?"

Another example of Russian immunity from what vulgar friends in London call "side" was vouchsafed to me to-day in meeting the secretary of a Minister whom I lately visited. The secretary had just returned from Helsinki, where he had been negotiating with Finnish statesmen on Finland's projected rupture and was proceeding immediately to the Russian northern front. When expressed the wish that I could accompany him, he asked eagerly why I had not mentioned it before. His Minister, who had started the previous day, would have been delighted to take me. When I explained that I had appointments detaining me in Petrograd he pressed me to accept the loan of his motor-car and chauffeur, assuring me that he had no present use for them. And as I thought of some Whitehall members of the eternal Bernacle family I had met it was again borne in upon me that there is a simple, natural, democratic free-and-easiness about these Russians which is exceedingly gratifying.

On the subject of Finland, when I ventured the opinion that the attitude of its Government was not very friendly, my friend generously answered that Finland had not had much cause in the past to feel grateful to Imperial Russia. Still, he reluctantly admitted that her Government was causing difficulties to the young Republic, and that instead of threatening immediate rupture it would have been better to wait for the efforts of the Constituent Assembly which meets in September.

Returning to my own obsession, I called my friend's attention to the statement of the Vice-President of the Economic Department in the Finnish Senate—that Finland's reluctance to lend money to Russia is due to the fear that the ruling classes in England will influence the Russian revolutionary democracy to the continuance of the war.

"Why," I asked, "this eternal blazon about 'England's warlike purposes'! What is the cause of this invidious prejudice against England?"

My friend's reply was that there had been some feeling, due partly to the tone of some English papers, that Great Britain was not sympathetic to the Revolution, but that the feeling was rapidly disappearing. As for the Finnish suggestion that Russia needed prodding to continue the war, that might have been true when it seemed that Russia's Army had gone to sleep; but he continued with flashing eye and exultant tone, "we are now showing—and are about to show still more forcibly—that Russia is very much awake and is as keen for the defeat of Prussian militarism as any of her Allies!" If the Germans ever hoped, and through Finnish friends spread the belief, that the Russian Socialists desired the acceptance of German domination, they may now bury that hope with others that have been rudely shattered in this war.

One demonstration of the Russian passion for freedom has affected me more familiarly than, but not quite so pleasantly, as some others. When I rang for my morning coffee on rising yesterday the boy who came to be accurate, let us say, wiped the boots appeared, with the eternal cigarette between his lips and with a whistling noise accompanied by a sweeping gesture, and gleefully signified in cosmopolitan language that the whole staff had gone. The long-threatened general strike of hotel and restaurant waiters had materialised. The event had cast its shadow before in the shape of an excessively large, elderly chambermaid, who some days before demanded largesse. I answered that it was my habit to lavish my benefactions on departure; whereupon she smiled bitterly and signified that in view of the Revolution she wanted it weekly in advance. When I feebly inquired how much she wanted, she answered that for herself and the bedroom waiter she wanted 10 per cent. of my total bill. In my revolutionary zeal I capitulated to this rather able things which happened."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SPORT.

BOXING.

THE LIGHT-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

Local boxers will be interested in the following commentary on the World's Lightweight Championship, which changed hands in America just over a month ago, when the great little Freddy Welsh—of the same nationality as the Premier—was knocked out by "Benny" Leonard. The commentary, which is as follows, is taken from the *Fleet Review*:-

The acquisition of the lightweight title by "Benny" Leonard as a result of his recent knockout victory over Freddy Welsh adds the eleventh name to the undisputed list of championship holders in this class since 1872. Arthur Chambers was the first of lightweight bare-knuckle pugilists to establish his claim to the premier position in this class when he defeated "Billy" Edwards in Canada September 4th, 1872. Chambers is generally accorded the title until 1884, when he retired and was succeeded by Jack Dempsey. The latter soon grew too heavy and advanced to the welter-weight division, being succeeded in turn by Jack McAuliffe. He reigned supreme until 1893, when he retired undefeated, being the last of the lightweight champions to lay aside the gloves without a blemish upon his record.

"Kid" Lavigne then took up the title, and it was not until 1899 that Frank Erne wrested the honors from Lavigne in a twenty-round battle at Buffalo. Some three years later Joe Gans knocked out Erne in a round, and for six years was generally conceded the championship, although "Jimmy" Britt also claimed it when Gans would not make the weight for him after he had stopped Erne in several rounds. In the meantime "Batling" Nelson was rapidly gaining prominence in the division, and after defeating Britt challenged Gans. He lost the first battle on a foul in the forty-second round, but followed with two knockout victories over the negro and was hailed as undisputed title holder.

Nelson's reign lasted two years, the Dane losing to Ad Wolgast on February 22nd, 1901, at the end of forty rounds of vicious fighting when he was both blind and helpless, but still on his feet, and the referee stopped the battle to save him from further punishment. On November 28th, 1902, Willie Ritchie won from Wolgast on a foul in the sixteenth round. Some two years later Ritchie went to London, where he lost his title to Freddie Welsh at the end of a 20-round bout on the referee's decision. Welsh staved off defeat for three years, and it was not until his third ten-round battle with Leonard that he was forced to give up the championship.

Not including Leonard's record, it will be seen that in forty-five years there have been just ten undisputed title holders and that the average of time of championship possession has been about four and a half years. Chambers, the first of the chain, is generally conceded to have held the honour with but little opposition for a period of about 12 years. McAuliffe had an absolutely clear claim to the title for eight years and was followed in point of duration by Lavigne and Gans. The first three champions retired or outgrew the class, but after McAuliffe's time the title passed from holder to holder as a result of a knockout or referee's decision. The following tabulation shows the list of champions, their successors, number of years held, etc.:-

Chambers, 1872-1884, retired, 12 years.
Dempsey, 1884-1885, retired, 1 year.
McAuliffe, 1885-1893, retired, 8 years.
Lavigne, 1893-1899, Erne, 6 years.
Erne, 1899-1900, Gans, 3 years.
Gans, 1900-1902, Nelson, 6 years.
Nelson, 1902-1904, Wolgast, 2 years.
Wolgast, 1904-1906, Ritchie, foul, 2 years.
Ritchie, 1906-1910, Welsh, 2 years.
Welsh, 1910-1917, Leonard, 3 years.
Leonard, 1917.

COMMERCIAL RECONSTRUCTION.

WAR-TIME EXPERIENCE OF BUSINESS MEN.

The development of the mineral resources of Great Britain, now being undertaken by a Department of the Ministry of Munitions under the direction of Sir Lionel Phillips, is likely to prove of far-reaching importance, not only as a war measure, but also in regard to future commercial and economic reconstruction; and the same may be said of the existing control by the State of vegetable oils, together with other departures necessitated by the war.

These new organisations and the knowledge which is being gained through them are already paving the way for post-war development on the lines advocated by the Empire Resources Development Committee. It is worthy of note that these vital interests have been most wisely entrusted to commercial men, and that, although the practical object at present is not to work for profit, yet from the point of view of experience of methods and organisation, the result will be the same. Any competent business man, after lengthy experience, should be able to express a valuable opinion as to whether in normal times the business which he has had under his control can usefully be carried on by the State, either directly or indirectly, for revenue purpose towards the reduction of the war debt.

large demand, but diplomatically entreated that, as she had never yet done anything for me, she would condescend in return to darn a small hole in a sock from the laundry. To this humble request she indignantly replied that this was not her business, and bounced out before I had time to pay. Now she is the leading lady in the latest addition to the endless array of proletarian processions in the Nevsky Prospekt, and, I immediately left the hotel for private life. I saved my money. The episode is small, but the intimately trivial may express more than the distantly colossal.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—The principle of the Military Service Bill has been so fully discussed that I do not propose to add anything to the discussion. I might point out, however, on your leader of this morning that men in uniform were actually forbidden to attend the public meeting which was held on the question of the exclusion of the Germans, and that any public meeting in the future may be suppressed by the Military Authorities by the simple expedient of ordering a parade for that day—a good example of the oblique attacks to which you allude.

In case it may appear to some people that the whole of this discussion is now a storm in a teacup, the main point having been conceded, it may be interesting to notice how the powers of the Act are going to be used in the immediate future. The number of parades has already been altered from 50, as mentioned in the first draft of the Schedule, to 30 in addition to parades and attendances ordered for musketry instruction or musketry practice. Men of the infantry battalion will, therefore, have 50 parades a year, plus anything from 8 to 10 parades for musketry instruction, half-a-dozen afternoons for firing the musketry course, and 2 or 3 whole days for field-firing. The members of the machine gun sections will have the same, with the addition of 5 or 6 long parades for firing their course, and at least one whole day for field-firing.

This is a fairly formidable list, but it is capped by the 8 days in camp. Camp is unnecessary in this Colony. In England it is necessary because Volunteers or Territorials can get no collective training except in camp, and I imagine, would have great difficulty in doing their field-firing other than in camp. In this Colony we can do, and have done, our collective training and field-firing on Sundays. There is, therefore, no real reason for having camp at all. There are several serious objections to it. The mere idea of drawing such a large body of men away from their occupations for 8 days is a substantial objection, and when these withdrawals all take place in the same month the objection becomes a grave one, and it is exceedingly grave if the selection of the days is to be in the hands of the Military Authorities and not of the men themselves. It is true that the regulation says that the 8 days need not be consecutive, but this is not a very great safeguard. There does not seem to me to be anything to prevent the Authorities from ordering any one man to attend at camp from such and such a date and onwards for 8 days. A great many married men object to leave their families alone for one night when they go on guard, considering it unsafe to leave their wives and children in the hands of Chinese servants, possibly in many cases in districts thickly populated by Chinese. This may, perhaps, be over-cautious, but one can hardly blame a man who objects in these circumstances to leave his family entirely for 8 days. If it is objected that he need not go for 8 consecutive days, the answer is that it does not appear that this matter is in his hands, and that, even if it is, it would be quite impossible in many cases for him to arrange to go on eight separate days.

I notice that Officers are to be obliged to buy serge uniforms and serge shirts, which are, therefore, presumably necessary for them. The men, apparently, are strong enough to stand the rigours of a Hongkong winter in khaki-drill. I also notice that the men are to be supplied with Army pattern boots. If these are the kind of boots I imagine, it is likely to be a sore subject in the immediate future. It seems rather hard that, after wearing out our own boots in Government service without complaint for three years, we should now be compelled to wear out our feet in Government boots for the remainder of the War.—Yours faithfully,

E. DAVIDSON.

Hongkong, September 3rd, 1917.

P.S.—I have no doubt that the boots are very good boots when you get used to them, but the trouble is we shall never get the opportunity of getting used to them.

It may be of some consolation to your British readers, however, to realise that, as against all these objections, they will probably under Section 147 and Section 180 Sub-sec. 8 of the Army Act be exempt from serving on juries for the rest of the War.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—May I be permitted to draw attention to a misrepresentation of fact in the Governor's reply to Mr. Pollock's speech in the Legislative Council last Friday?

Regarding the question of night work His Excellency is reported to have said:—Well, this night work does not amount to very much, thanks to the numerical strength of our local forces. I am told that a man has to put in night work about once in seven or eight weeks. I do not think that alone will do a very great deal of harm. Anyway, I do not believe that any of the men who are doing this night work would willingly be exempted from it. They all enjoy it."

These conditions of night duty obtain on one post, but surely His Excellency is not ignorant of the fact that other posts are manned by business men who have to put in a turn of night duty every 6 or 7 days, and that these duties have only recently been reduced from one in every 3 or 4 days.

In such cases Mr. Harston's remarks are undoubtedly true that "the night work performed amounts to more than those who perform it are physically capable of if they are to pursue their ordinary avocations during the day," and "the men who are performing night work do not enjoy it."

If there were any evident necessity for thus partially disabling men for business the situation would be accepted although never enjoyed, but with numerous military men available, whose duties can be equitably allotted to any hours of the day or night, the present system is sheer waste of man-power.—I enclose my card, and remain, Sir, Yours faithfully,

IMPERIAL.

Hongkong, 3rd September.

ALLIES' ECONOMIC POLICY

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—I would draw the attention of all thinking men to the statement of Lord Robert Cecil published in to-day's telegrams regarding the potency of a financial, commercial and economic isolation of a nation determined to force its will upon the world by violence. It would seem from this expressed opinion of the actual Minister of Blockade that by the course desired to be pursued against Germany by the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, and endorsed against Germany by the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, and endorsed practically unanimously at the subsequent public meeting held in the Theatre Royal, we here in Hongkong have seized upon the vitally weak spot in the armour of an aggressive nation like Germany. With the defeat of Germany's armies in the field, it is not to be expected that an immediate conversion to peaceful ideas will take place in the mentality of the German nation; they have been too thoroughly imbued with the teachings of their Government and public men for the past forty years. Ten years for repentance is really very short in the life of a nation, and I think we were very moderate indeed in wishing to limit to ten years the period during which no Germans should be allowed to enter the Colony.

Lord Robert Cecil also states that "We hold that in this struggle economic considerations are as vital as purely military measures." This also, to me, appears to be at variance with the policy of our present Administration that seeks to create a semi-military force out of the business men of the Colony who would be far more usefully employed in attending to the economic strength and expansion of British trade than in wasting their energy in military exercises until they reach the age of fifty-five.—I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

COMMON SENSE.

CARDINAL MERCIER.

MEAN GERMAN REVENGE

The *Telegraaf* publishes a message from the frontier announcing that Canon Vrancken, private secretary to Cardinal Mercier, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment in Germany. The reason given for the sentence is that Canon Vrancken stated last Whitsun that in August, 1914, when at Namur, twenty-four fathers of families were sentenced to death, and further, that a chaplain and twenty-three young men asked to be fired at in place of those men. Apparently the real reason for the German outrage is to punish Cardinal Mercier for persecuting his secretary and friend.—*Central News.*

EXTENDING BUSINESS.

APPLICATION BY SUN CO.

At the Hongkong Supreme Court yesterday (before the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees-Davies), a petition was made by the Sun Co., Ltd., Hongkong, to extend the objects of the Company, as set out in its Memorandum of Association. Mr. Eldon Pöter (instructed by Mr. E. Davidson) appeared for the applicants, and said that, as his lordship doubtless knew, the Company carried on a very extensive business both in Hongkong and in Canton as universal providers. The order they were asking for was an order which was entirely covered by an order already made by his lordship in a similar case in January last year, in the case of the Wing On Company, which was also a company of universal providers. Therefore, he thought it would be unnecessary to quote any authority to his lordship other than the order his lordship had made, as he thought this case was even stronger than the case his lordship had already heard. The Memorandum of Association of the Wing On Company was similar to that of the Sun Company. The petition set out all the relevant facts, and his lordship would see that there was no opposition, although full notice had been given to the shareholders. The Company had its registered office in Hongkong and its capital was \$2,500,000 divided into 25,000 shares of \$100 each. Counsel added that the Company wished to extend its Articles to cover insurance business, shipping, banking, and the business of theatre proprietors. He admitted that the extension sought covered a wide scope of business, but he pointed out that modern universal providers all had refreshment rooms, and some had added cinematograph entertainments.

His lordship granted the petition.

THE FRAWLEY COMPANY.

"JERRY."

As "Jerry," the title rôle of the delightful comedy which the Frawley Company are giving at the Theatre Royal this evening, Miss Billy Burke made what is probably the greatest success of her career. The whole play, of course, centres around "Jerry's" adventures. She goes to visit her aunt who lives in a very fashionable section of Philadelphia, and during the short time she is there she succeeds in changing the course of four lives—her aunt's, the man she picks for her husband, the man who would like to marry the aunt, and her own life. All are lifted out of the current in which they have been drifting and started on a fresh course that leads to happiness, and in the doing of all this "Jerry" brings no end of fun to the interested spectator. It all happens in this wise. "Jerry's" Aunt "Joan" has grown tired of a love affair with "Montagu Wade" that has got no further than an engagement in twenty years. She would like to be free and "Peter Flagg" would like to have her free, as he is almost sure that he would have the courage to make her his wife. It is at this stage that "Jerry" comes along and takes fate in her own hands the minute after she has seen "Montagu Wade" and decided that he shall be hers and she his. "Jerry's" first act is to announce in the society columns of the Philadelphia papers the breaking of her aunt's engagement to "Montagu" and hints at the approaching marriage of "Peter Flagg" with the aunt. That is the first of a series of happenings that turn things upside down in the home "Jerry" is visiting but by no means the last, for during the interim many events take place that cause consternation on the part of the characters of the play and at the same time bring heaps of fun to the onlooker. The last happening finds "Jerry" a prisoner in her own room on a diet of milk and eggs for misbehaviour, as her mother says, and it is during this time that she dons her pink pyjamas and sends word from out her prison walls that she is about to die from a dose of poison, which is only another of "Jerry's" tricks in her efforts to win the man she loves. Of course, she succeeds and everything ends pleasantly.

GERMAN DIVISION OF BELGIUM.

A Brussels semi-official telegram, which asserts that the resignations of Ministerial officials in connection with the division of the administration of Belgium into Flemish and Walloon territories are not in all cases voluntary, but appear to be the work of ambitious persons, continues: "Nevertheless, the carrying out of the separation will not be interrupted by Belgian intrigues. The German administration has made its arrangements, and the Governor-General, wherever it appears necessary, will take severe measures against open resistance. Belgian separatists will soon become aware that they only greatly harm their own country with their dangerous political intrigues."

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED THEFT OF MONEY.

A Chinese accountant was charged with the theft of \$340, the money of his employer. The case was adjourned, bail being fixed at \$500.

ALLEGED THEFT OF CURRENT.

Two Chinese were charged with stealing electric current, and also with erecting an additional installation without the permission of the Hongkong Electric Company.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada appeared to defend one of the men, and the case was adjourned; bail being fixed at \$100 each.

RETIREMENT.

A venerable looking Chinese, who has been in the United States for the past 30 years, and who was passing through Hongkong on his way to the country, with the intention of going into retirement, was to have been charged before Mr. Dyer Ball with being in possession of a revolver and 128 rounds of ammunition.

The man did not appear when his name was called, and his bail of \$25 was exstreated.

COBBLERS AT VARIANCE.

Two Chinese cobblers were charged before Mr. Dyer Ball with fighting.

It seemed that both the workers in leather claimed the same pitch, and, following an argument, they set upon each other with cobblers' implements, but, thanks to the early intervention of the police, no serious damage was done.

Both the men were fined \$5, and were also bound over to keep the peace for six months.

OPIMUM.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Wood with being in possession of a quantity of opium.

It was stated that the man's defence was that he was sent to the chief steward of the *Han Hai* to fetch certain parcels, and the parcels were found to contain the opium.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada remarked that he would be able to prove without a doubt that the man did not know that the parcels he was sent to obtain contained opium. The vessel had now left Hongkong, and it would not be possible to complete the case until the boat returned from Shanghai.

The case was accordingly adjourned.

"FLYING THE WHITE PIGEON."

A case of what is known as "flying the white pigeon" was before Mr. Dyer Ball.

A man and a woman were charged with obtaining \$38 by conspiracy. The prosecution alleges that the two defendants came down from Macao and went to a boarding-house. The man said that he was very poor and had brought down his niece to get married. They were introduced to a widower, and it was agreed that the widower would give \$120 to marry the woman. The male defendant then asked for \$26 as bargain money and left the woman with the widower. Four days later, he demanded \$12 to pay for the purchase of the woman's clothing. This was paid, and the next morning the woman ran away. Both defendants were caught on the Star Ferry pier as they were buying tickets for Canton.

The case was remanded.

OLD MAN'S FLIGHT.

A very miserable looking Chinese of advanced years was charged before Mr. Wood with attempting to commit suicide by jumping off a boat in the harbour.

It was stated by Inspector O'Sullivan that the man came to Hongkong from the country two years ago with \$30 in his possession, with the intention of proceeding to Singapore. Upon arrival here he found that his money was not sufficient for the journey, so he set himself up in a small business. After a struggle this business failed, and the old man's young wife left him. Things went from bad to worse, and, two days ago, the man jumped from a boat which was alongside the wharf, but was rescued by boatpeople.

A friend of the old man, who was in Court, said that he would undertake to convey him to the country, and Mr. Wood thereupon discharged the defendant, at the same time informing him that if he came to Hongkong again he would be sent to gaol.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

(TELEPHONE 1741).

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

SALE OF WASHING DRESSES

AUGUST 29TH TO SEPTEMBER 5TH.

THESE READY-TO-WEAR SUMMER DRESSES ARE IN THE LATEST STYLES AND MATERIALS, BUT HAVING ARRIVED TOO LATE FOR THE SEASON'S TRADE, WE OFFER THEM AT REDUCED PRICES.

FROM \$10.00 TO \$25.00 EACH.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

DRINK "BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.

SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED. BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT—

PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Sincere Co., Ltd.

of 4 dozen.

Sun Co., Ltd.

or \$5.10 per Dozen.

Cheong Tai.

Nam Hing Loong.

PINTS—\$26.50 per case

Ty Sing.

of 8 dozen.

Sang Tai.

or \$3.40 per dozen.

Kwan Tye.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Obtainable in Canton from

SINCERE Co., Ltd.

Stocked by

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Admitted to be the Best Lager Beer brewed.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

Wm. Powell Ltd. TELEPHONE 346

[We are now receiving New Shipments for] **AUTUMN and WINTER WEAR** OF GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS OVERCOATINGS, SUITINGS AND SPORTING MATERIALS.

BEST ENGLISH CLOTHS—MODERATE PRICES. STYLE AND FIT GUARANTEED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOUND.

IN the Public Telephone Call Office on the Star Ferry Wharf, ONE PAIR PINK-NEZ GLASSES. Owner may have same on application to undersigned and upon payment of the cost of this advertisement.
CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1917. [192]



GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE and MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the London, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICE, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 o'clock A.M. on the 4th September, 1917.

The tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICE, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III., Cap. 45, and 41, George III., Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

F. J. THURSBY-PELLHAM, Lt.-Colonel, Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 4th September, 1917. [193]



GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in SHANGHAI, up to and for the sum of \$400,000, current in Shanghai, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICE, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on the 5th September, 1917.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, so as to be available on the 6th September, 1917.

Persons tendering to state alternatively (a) The amount of Hongkong currency payable in Hongkong on 6th September, 1917, required for each \$1,000—Shanghai currency and (b) The amount of Dollars current in Shanghai per \$100 for Telegraphic transfer on the London, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICE, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on the 5th September, 1917.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICE, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III., Cap. 45, and 41, George III., Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICE, A.P.D.
F. J. THURSBY-PELLHAM, Lt.-Colonel, Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 4th September, 1917. [194]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ECUADOR."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Friday, 7th inst., at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after 9th Sept. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

R. C. MORTON,

General Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1917. [88]

LOST.

A WHITE PERSIAN CAT. Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to—

"X. Y. Z." Office.

Care of "Daily Press" Office. [195]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

WE HAVE authorised Mr. WILLIAM EDWARD LEONARD SHENTON to Sign our Firm name as a Partner from the 1st day of September, 1917.

DRACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HANSTON.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1917. [197]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

Session 1917-1918.

THE UNIVERSITY Re-Opens on September 15th.
Degree Courses in Medicine, Engineering, Arts including Education, also a Course in Commerce.

For particulars apply to—
THE REGISTRAR. [198]

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED

(IN LIQUIDATION).

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

Unredeemed Bank Notes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1917, at Noon.

AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment IN STERLING from the BOARD OF TRADE, LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.

THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.

A. R. LOWE, Liquidator.
Chartered Bank Building,
Hongkong, 16th August, 1917. [196]

KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, AMOY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the position of SECRETARY, and SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE to the KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Amoy.

Applicants should give full particulars on the subject of their previous experience. A knowledge of Hindustani would be preferable. A good working knowledge of Accounts is absolutely necessary.

Copies only of testimonials need be sent in with the application.

The successful candidate will assume office on 14th February, 1918.

He shall perform all the duties of Secretary, and Superintendent of Police.

The maximum salary to be paid to such Secretary will be \$300.00 per month (Amoy Currency), with an annual increase of \$25.00 per month to a final maximum of \$350.00 per month.

He will be provided with Uniform, Light, Fuel and also Quarters.

The Quarters will be in the Municipal Building, and must be occupied by the Secretary appointed.

Applications must be endorsed "APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY," and should reach Amoy not later than November 30th, 1917.

By Order of the Council.
T. W. DUBINSON, Secretary, K.M.C.
Kulangsu, Amoy, August 17th, 1917. [198]

WANTED.

ABOUT end September by Local Shipping Firm LADY STENOYPIST—previous experience essential.

Apply—
Box 30,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [191]

WANTED.

LOCAL Shipping Firm requires an ENERGETIC YOUNG EUROPEAN with previous experience. Knowledge of Typing and shorthand preferred.

Apply to—
Box 15,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [194]

FOR SALE.

BAGS OF USED HONGKONG POSTAGE STAMPS with duplicates, containing 300 Stamps for \$2.50 1500 Stamps for \$2.00

500 " " 0.5 2.00 " " 2.50

700 " " 1.00 4.00 " " 4.00

1000 " " 1.40 5.00 " " 5.00

GRACA & CO.,
No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET,
Hongkong.

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central. [190]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central. HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamson, Canton. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [198]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon. Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [194]

AUCTION

For Sale by Public Auction.

Subject to the conditions prescribed by the Straits Settlements "Alien Enemies (Winding-up) Ordinance, 1914," as amended from time to time by Ordinances, 1 of 1915, XIX of 1915, XVI of 1916 and VI of 1917 and as adopted in this State:

All that land known as THE BATU LIMA ESTATE consisting of about 1,016 acres, 1 road, 33 perches held under East Coast Country Grant No. 49 for 999 years from 1883, RENT FREE.

About 275 acres of the land is planted with rubber (150 acres in bearing) and 50 acres with coconuts 3 to 4 years old.

Situated on main road within 5 miles of Sandakan Wharf.

The following buildings in good condition are on the Estate:

(a) 1 bungalow (40' x 30') containing 2 bedrooms, dining room and verandah. Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, tiled floor.

(b) 1 Store (32' x 22'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls.

(c) 1 Smoke-house (24' x 30'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, tiled floor.

(d) 1 Factory (32' x 16'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, cement floor. Contains 2 hand machines, 23 latex pails and over 9,000 cups.

(e) 15 Coolie houses (each 18' x 14'). Plank walls, thatched roofs.

The above property will be sold by Public Auction in the Court House at Sandakan at 12 o'clock Noon, on SATURDAY, 20th October, 1917.

RESERVE PRICE \$100,000 (ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS) STRAITS SETTLEMENTS CURRENCY.

(NOTE:—This reserve price has been based on a report on the Estate by the Honourable Mr. F. E. Leese, Manager of Sapong Estate).

The sale is subject to the following conditions:—

(1) \$30,000 (Singapore Currency) to be paid on purchase and the balance by monthly instalments thereafter of \$1,000. Interest at the rate of 7% per annum will be charged on instalments overdue and default for 30 days will invalidate the sale and render the deposit and all instalments liable to forfeiture.

(2) Upon payment of the deposit an agreement will be executed by the liquidator undertaking to complete the transfer of the estate, free of all incumbrances, on payment of the final instalment of the purchase money.

And to the following special conditions:—

(1) The purchaser must be a British subject and not under any foreign influence; he will be required to satisfy the Governor that no person of enemy or foreign origin is directly or indirectly interested with him in the purchase, and he must make such statutory declaration in that behalf as may be required by the Governor.

(2) For the purposes of this sale any person entitled under the Land Laws of North Borneo to rank as a Native shall be deemed to be a British subject.

(3) In the case of a Company formed for the purpose of acquiring the business its Memorandum of Association must contain special provisions, to be approved by the Governor, to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control. Generally speaking it will be necessary to prevent more than one-fourth of the shares or the voting rights being held by, or subject to the control of, foreigners.

(4) In the case of a Company already in existence, if the Articles of Association do not already so provide, they must be altered in a manner satisfactory to the Governor so as to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control, and the Directors must furnish an undertaking to use their best endeavours to have the provisions referred to above inserted in the Memorandum of Association if legislation should be introduced enabling the Memorandum of Association to be altered by the insertion of such provisions.

(5) Should the Governor for any reason not approve of the purchase the contract must be rescinded by the Governor and the deposit will be returned without interest or expenses.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

W. W. SMITH,
Liquidator.

RESIDENT'S OFFICE,
SANDAKAN, NORTH BORNEO,
29th June, 1917. [181]



NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony, should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [18]

INTIMATION

COMPANIA GENERAL

DE TABACOS DE

FILIPINAS.

NUEVO

CORTADO

EXTRA

\$3.25 per 100

A FIRST-CLASS CHEROOT

AT A CHEAP PRICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

OIGAR MERCHANTS,

TEL. 616.

[12]

DEATHS.

URBAN.—At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on August 30th, GEZA URBAN, aged 38 years.

WHITFIELD.—At Liverpool, on July 14th, WILLIAM WHITFIELD, aged 62 years, of pneumonia; late of Shanghai.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VIGES ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 4TH SEPTEMBER, 1917.

PREVENTION OF WAR.

In his recent statement regarding the economic policy of the Allies, Lord ROBERT CURRIE, the Minister of Blockade, suggests that the present economic position of Germany indicates the real solution of that greatest of world-problems, how wars in the future may be prevented. The experience gained during the past three years at the cost of such terrible suffering will have been purchased in vain, even though Germany be forced to make the fullest reparation for her crimes, if, in the meantime, we fail to devise some method, some system of international co-operation, by which the aggressive designs of any ambitious nation may be safely controlled. The firm conviction of the Entente Powers that this war must be fought to a victorious finish in order to remove the risk of a renewal of the conflict is the basis of their determination to reject all proposals for a premature peace. No-one can question the sincerity of the motives actuating the Power in making his second appeal to the belligerent nations to lay down their arms, but his suggested compromise has proved unacceptable; not because the Allies glory in war but because they realise that their mission is not yet accomplished. "Must the world become a field of death, and Europe speed to an abyss and lend a hand in its own suicide?" asks His Holiness, and the answer comes in ringing terms from President WILSON:—"The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment controlled by an irresponsible Government. This power is not the German people. It is the ruthless master of the German people, and it is our business to

see that the history of the rest of the world is no longer left to its handling. . . . We must await some new evidence of the purposes of the great peoples of the Central Empires. God grant it may be given soon, and in such a way as will restore the confidence of all peoples everywhere in their faith in nations and the possibility of a covenanted peace." That is the immediate object to be achieved before a semblance of peace and goodwill among men is possible, but, above and beyond this, stands the necessity of some agreement among all the Great Powers, absolutely binding in its terms and unshakable in its guarantees, which shall make impossible any further recourse to the arbitrament of arms. Punitive damages, dismemberment of the Empires, establishment of selfish and exclusive economic leagues—these President WILSON deems to be inexpedient and ultimately worse than futile. They may be, but most people, we think, will agree with Lord ROBERT CURRIE that there is no more convincing means of making Germany realise the folly and wickedness of her militarist leaders than to show her that war does not pay even in a commercial sense. After the war what sounder guarantee of the peace of the world could be desired than a league of nations, "properly furnished with the machinery for enforcing a financial, commercial and economic isolation of a nation determined to force its will upon the world by mere violence?" This is the subject which the British Minister of the Blockade commends to the study of all who are sincerely anxious to end the present system of international anarchy. There are many, probably, who would question the efficacy of what President WILSON calls "selfish and exclusive economic leagues" the object of which would be to gain commercial advantages through the old system of tariffs and preferential treatment, but no-one could fail to welcome a world wide league which, in case of necessity, could conclusively prove to an aggressive nation that "in the modern world military force is not everything." No country would enter lightly into war if it knew that, as a matter of course, its action would lead the rest of the world to combine to bring about its downfall by every available means.

The Colony was free from any communicable diseases during the week ending September 1st.

The many friends in Hongkong of Sanitary Inspector S. Kelly, who left the Colony a few months ago to offer his services to the military authorities, will be interested to learn that he has joined the Royal Engineers and expects to leave for the front very shortly.

A Chinese shopkeeper, of 290, Queen's Road Central, has reported to the Police that between 2 p.m. on August 31st and 3 a.m. on September 1st some person broke open a case which was fixed to the wall of his premises, and stole therefrom a quantity of miscellaneous articles to the value of \$1,047.

The Rev. Father FROE, S.J., has severed his connexion with Sicawei Observatory, having been transferred to the Theological Seminary. The great services which Father Froe has rendered to mariners and those living on the China Coast by his able direction of the Observatory, in issuing warnings of approaching typhoons and in collecting and collating the information brought him by ships will be appreciated (says the N. C. Daily News) by a large proportion of the community.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

September 2nd, 7 p.m.
Warning: Low-pressure area over N. China sea. A typhoon may develop later.

September 3rd, 11 a.m.
Typhoon in about 112deg. long E. and 18deg. lat. N., moving W.N.W.

SOLDIERS' OUTING.

The members of the R. E. and A. S. C. Detachment (Kowloon) enjoyed a delightful all-day outing on the 2nd inst., thanks to the generosity of the subscribers to the Services Entertainment Fund, and to the kindly interest of the Rev. L. C. Cooper Hunt, C.F., in arranging the trip.

Calling in at Lyemman, a tennis match was played against the Royal Engineers for a cup presented by Captain Buck, R. E. The event was won by the visitors.

Next, the new Tyam Tuk reservoir was inspected, afterwards a visit was paid to Repulse Bay, where a swim was enjoyed, and finally the circuit of the Island was completed.

One and all thoroughly enjoyed the trip and are sincerely grateful to the subscribers to the Fund for placing the opportunity in their way. Thanks are due, also, to Mr. Davidson and Sergt. Sherratt, A.S.C., for their able management of details.

What some people think of the statement made by one of the characters in "Bought and Paid For":—"No! I am not a gentleman; I am only a shipping clerk."

How many local officers of the regular forces have refused to pay their mass bills as a protest against the Service dollar?

How many civilian censors have vacated their posts in favour of officers of the garrison?

If it is true that, as a result of the fright occasioned by the extortionate demands of certain chair coolies, two members of the Frawley Company, feel in need of a "Lang Holiday!"

Who told H. E. the Governor that the Volunteers and Volunteer Reserves "enjoyed" night guards so much that they would not willingly be exempt from them? Was he a conscious or unconscious humourist?

ROBERT RANNO.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

By the very able indictment which he delivered against the Military Service Bill when it came before the Legislative Council for its second and third readings on Friday, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., added one more to the many services which he has rendered the community, and this fact is fully realised by the public. It is a pity, however, that, when the clause relating to the Army Act was under discussion in Committee and H. E. the Governor gave an assurance that in applying that measure the authorities would not depart from the policy adopted in the past, Mr. Pollock did not reply: "In that case Your Excellency will have no objection to accepting the amendment which I have already indicated," or words to that effect. It is always desirable that legislation shall say precisely what it means and not depend for its interpretation upon oral understandings.

In this case it is not easy to say exactly what the policy has been in the past. No attempt was made to prevent any members of the auxiliary forces, other than those in uniform, from attending the public meeting called to discuss the exclusion of the Germans from the Colony, and it is not likely that, in the event of any such gathering being contemplated in the future, a general parade would be ordered, because the results might prove embarrassing. The mere existence of the Army Act, however, has undoubtedly had a repressive influence, and the idea has been widely held that it deprived the individual of the right to ventilate his grievances in the Press. That is a right which it is of the utmost importance to preserve in a community which does not possess representative Government. To my knowledge, the Army Act has been flourished in the face of the Press with the object of suppressing criticism.

But for the Army Act I am satisfied that public, as well as private, expression would have been given long ago to the feeling of discontent created by the unnecessary waste of time in the auxiliary force which the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell voiced at the Council meeting, and steps could then have been taken earlier to remove a fruitful cause of irritation.

Nobody objects to make some sacrifice for a good purpose, but busy men naturally resent being put to unnecessary inconvenience. It is a scandal that they should be withdrawn from their offices for half a day in order to fire seven or ten rounds at the range. Such a thing never happens in the Police Reserve, because there is proper management. One member of the Volunteer Corps tells me that in half-an-hour he successfully passed all the Musketry Tests that had occupied his colleagues eight weeks!

It is questionable whether the authorities understand the real nature of the demands which they make upon civilians. An hour's drill at 5.30 p.m. sounds very simple, but when, for example, a man is employed at Kowloon in an occupation which makes it impossible for him to wear his uniform throughout the day and he is ordered to fall in at the Polo Ground, it means that he has to leave his work at 3.30. Again, if he is engaged on the lights at night he loses the whole of the next morning because it is a physical impossibility for him to carry on without sleep. Even ordinary guards do not conduce to mental alertness next day, however much enjoyment they may afford, for it is difficult to rest properly while hampered with equipment. Whether, in the circumstances, it is furthering the cause of victory to withdraw men from shipbuilding and repairing to discharge these duties, which regulars could perform with equal efficiency, may well be doubted.

A correspondent writes:—"Though much has been said and written about the Military Service Bill, there is one side of the question which seems to have escaped most people. His Excellency stated that there was still a considerable number of men who rendered no service to the State in these troublous times. Perhaps these outsiders have not realised that one result of their shiftlessness is to increase the burdens of the other fellows who are carrying on combined civilian and military duty. The greater the number of men the fewer the guards each need be called upon to perform. Perhaps there may be some conscientious objectors to military service of any description, in which case, now that the Bill has been passed, we may hear some interesting views in the near future, if they really attach any importance to their principles." I am sorry to have to disappoint my correspondent, but applications for exemption have to be made to the Governor-in-Council, and there is always the Police Reserve to accommodate conscientious objectors.

Things one would like to know:—

The name of the gentleman who saw the snake measuring 15 feet on May Road, and what the time was?

What H. E. the General Officer Commanding said when the Governor asked him if he desired to speak on the Military Service Bill?

THE WAR.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WEST.

ANOTHER AIR RAID ON ENGLAND.

ITALIAN PROGRESS.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

Franco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

BRITISH REPULSE RAIDS.

LONDON, September 2nd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed raids north-westward of Lens and south-westward of Le Bassac. Both artilleries have been active eastward of Ypres.

Our aeroplanes bombed aerodromes and railway stations on Friday night. The weather has hindered flying. On Saturday we brought down one machine. Two of ours are missing.

ENEMY BOMB ATTACK.

LONDON, September 2nd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy heavily bombarded our advance posts south-westward of Havrincourt, which he failed to reach the previous night. We were compelled to withdraw, but we re-captured the posts later.

FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, September 2nd.

A communiqué says:—There has been considerable artillery activity at Hurbise, in the direction of Maison Di Champagne and Verdun, and in the sectors of Hill 304, Samogneux and Beaumont.

GERMAN ADMISSION.

LONDON, September 2nd.

A wireless German official message says:—The French captured a small portion of our foremost line at Hurbise Farm.

RECIPROCAL ARTILLERYING.

PARIS, September 2nd.

A communiqué says:—There was the most lively reciprocal artillerying at night time on the Aisne. Our accurate fire completely smashed up another enemy attack on the positions we captured on August 31st, north-west of Hurbise. The attackers were unable to reach our lines. Two German aeroplanes were brought down by gunfire at 2,000 and 5,000 metres respectively.

BATTLE OF CHEMIN DE DAMES.

INTERESTING COMPARISONS WITH VERDUN.

LONDON, September 2nd.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters says the battle of Chemin-des-Dames, in which the French army has been engaged for five months, has at least as severe a test as was Verdun last year. The length of the fronts is approximately the same. Forty-nine German Divisions were engaged at Chemin-des-Dames from May 5th to August 20th, compared with 25 at Verdun in the same period last year when the fighting at Verdun was of the heaviest.

The fact that the French prisoners 6,552 at Chemin-des-Dames in the period mentioned, compared with 6,583 in the corresponding period at Verdun, clearly suggests that the wastage of the German effectives at Chemin-des-Dames was almost twice as great as at Verdun, and even allowing for the fact that the fighting strength of the German Division is considerably less than last year, evidently the battle at Chemin-des-Dames has been no more costly to the enemy than Verdun.

The strain of the battle of Chemin-des-Dames on the nerve of the German troops is shown by the fact that only one out of 49 German Divisions re-appeared in the fighting line after withdrawal. Divisions which participate in the fighting never remain more than twelve days at the front. There is every reason to believe that the Germans have between 450 and 500 batteries at Chemin-des-Dames, certainly as many as they had at Verdun last year. They have from 10 to 12 batteries for every thousand yards of front, and they often employed 200 batteries on a narrow sector for a single attack.

There have been forty big attacks, half German half French, at Chemin-des-Dames in 107 days, besides minor attacks and counter-attacks. The most bloody hand-to-hand fighting ever seen occurred on the crest line of Cerny and Craonne, where the area to be won is so narrow, and the necessary advance so short, that fifty defences have not yet cured the Boche of the illusion that he can reconquer it. Probably the enemy's strongest motive for keeping the battle of Chemin-des-Dames alive is the vain hope of the wearing down of the courage of the French, who have beaten him as signally at Chemin-des-Dames as at Verdun.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BATTLE OF FOCSANI.

ENORMOUS GERMAN LOSSES.

PETROGRAD, September 2nd.

A Russian officer who participated in the battles of Focsani says the struggle has been most fierce during the past fortnight. The Germans employed their best troops, whose losses have been enormous. Some regiments were completely annihilated. Thirty-two German attacks at one point in the Russian trenches were repulsed, and the ground was covered with thousands of German corpses, belonging to ten different regiments. The Russian losses were also serious.

ROUMANIA'S RESOLVE.

PETROGRAD, September 2nd.

King Ferdinand of Roumania has telegraphed M. Kerensky that the Roumanians are firmly resolved to fight side by side with their brave Allies until the final triumph of right and justice.

ENEMY PRESSURE.

DVINA CROSSED.

LONDON, September 2nd.

A wireless Russian official message says:—The enemy crossed the Dvina south-eastward of Riga and occupied Kupfermammer. The enemy developed their success northwards, and also took the offensive in the region of the Mitau road. The battle is proceeding. Enemy attacks in the directions of Kovel, Vladimirvolynsk, Focsani and Braila failed.

GERMAN ENTERPRISES AT RIGA.

LONDON, September 2nd.

A wireless German official message says:—Some of our enterprises south-eastward of Riga succeeded.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

STRONG FRENCH ATTACK.

LONDON, September 2nd.

A wireless German official report states:—The French strongly attacked near Monastir. We wiped out or made prisoner those penetrating our lines. Serbian attacks at Dobropolje broke down.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIANS EXTEND GAINS. ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS.

ROME, September 2nd.

An official message says:—We repulsed counter-attacks on the southern edge of the Bainsizza Plateau and on the northern slopes of Monte San Gabriello and eastward of Gorizia. We extended our gains in the Brestovizza Valley, capturing prisoners and booty. We re-captured a position 3,500 metres in height in the Upper Zebur Valley.

TRIESTE AGAIN BOMBED.

LONDON, September 2nd.

A wireless Austrian official says that the Italians dropped seventy bombs on Trieste.

AUSTRIAN CLAIM.

LONDON, September 2nd.

A wireless Austrian official message claims to have repulsed strong Italian attacks north of Kal and to have stemmed all assaults at Monte San Gabriello. It also claims to have captured a French section east of Gorizia.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BRITISH RAID.

SOME ENEMY COMMENTS.

COPENHAGEN, September 2nd.

The crews of the destroyed German mine trawlers, interviewed at Ring-Koebing, said they suddenly discovered that they were surrounded by British warships, which were attacking from west, north, and south. The only way of escape was by going to Denmark. The British warships fired over 1,500 shots, the trawlers sinking just before they ran aground.

BRITISH BOMB BELGIAN COAST.

LONDON, September 2nd.

The Admiralty announce:—Naval aeroplanes raided Ghisselles Aerodrome last night. Several direct hits were made on sheds, and a fire started. Bombs exploded on the adjoining Ostende-Thourout Railway line. Many tons of explosives were dropped. All the machines returned.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

CONFIDENCE IN GENERAL KORNILOFF.

PETROGRAD, September 3rd.

The Provisional Government has issued a statement reiterating its confidence in General Korniloff.

The Government also announces the adoption of the disciplinary measures he stipulated, and agree that serious and energetic measures are necessary to re-establish the army's fighting capacity.

There is no question of superseding General Korniloff.

SEPARATIST AGITATION.

The War Ministry have published particulars showing that the Ukraine Separatist agitation was due to an Austro-German agitation.

TRIAL OF GENERAL SUKHOMLINOFF.

At the trial of General Sukhomlinoff, M. Rodzianko said that the Duma, before the war, recognised General Sukhomlinoff's criminal slowness in the organisation of the Army. The accused, after the outbreak of war, systematically resisted the Duma's efforts to stimulate the production of shells, notwithstanding appeals from the front, including an appeal from the Grand Duke Nicholas. M. Rodzianko said he specially journeyed to Galicia, and what he saw there filled him with terror. He dramatically indicted General Sukhomlinoff as being responsible for the enormous losses suffered, and the retreat from Galicia. Other political personages also gave evidence, and each directly attributed Russia's unpreparedness to General Sukhomlinoff.

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ABANDONED.

STOCKHOLM, September 3rd.

In view of the result of the London conference, the organisers of the Stockholm Conference have finally abandoned the idea of meeting on September 9th, and have adjourned the conference indefinitely.

LABOUR AGAINST THE IDEA.

LONDON, September 3rd.

A Trades Union congress of 700 delegates, representing 3,000,000 workers opens at Blackpool to-day.

The chief subject for discussion will be the Stockholm Conference. Everything points to a flat rejection of the conference and the substitution of a conference of Allied workers therefore.

The delegates of the Miners' Federation, numbering 163, have decided that the Stockholm Conference is impracticable, and they favoured an Allied conference.

A meeting of the delegates of the National Union of Railwaymen likewise rejected the Stockholm Conference altogether.

A strong disinclination was manifested against the meeting of enemy delegates.

ANOTHER AIR RAID ON ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 2nd.

A British official message says:—Hostile aeroplanes crossed the east Kent coast at 11.15 last night. They flew seawards a few minutes later.

A few bombs were dropped.

The casualties are believed to be small.

EARLIER CABLES.

MR. GERARD'S REVELATIONS

DR. BETHMANN HOLLEWEG'S OPINION.

NEW YORK, September 2nd.

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, interviewed regarding Mr. Gerard's disclosures, declared that Mr. Gerard had given his imagination somewhat free rein. He had attributed to him utterances which were not his. Dr. Bethmann Hollweg denied that he ever unfolded to Mr. Gerard Germany's war aims, such as the military and commercial dominion of Belgium. He also criticised the publication of the revelations at present as "shirt sleeve" diplomacy.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

ANTI-REVOLUTION PLOT DISCOVERED.

PETROGRAD, September 2nd.

The newspapers state that an anti-revolution plot was discovered in Petrograd at the time of the Moscow conference.

The leaders include well-known politicians and several officers. Searches have furnished proofs of the existence of the plot.

It is authoritatively stated that arrests have been made in connection with the anti-revolution plot, mostly outside Petrograd and very few in the capital.

The Government considers that at present it is inopportune to publish the names of those arrested, or the results of domiciliary searches.

The activities of the plotters had no alarming result.

The matter is being energetically investigated.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS AND CAUSES OF THE WAR.

German Socialist papers are curious reading just now. The Breslau *Volkswacht* has a most extraordinary effusion on the origins of the war:—

"It cannot, must not, be that the guiltiness for the war should be foisted on Germany alone, where all are equally guilty. On that fateful August 4th the German Social Democracy agreed to the war credits, not because it was convinced of the exclusive guiltiness of the enemies, but because it recognised the tremendous difficulty of the struggle in which Germany was involved. It was anxious to ward off the fearful consequences which would have followed to the nation from a defeat."

"When once the war is at an end and the peril averted, there will be fresh inquiries, fresh investigations, fresh discussions in plenty about the origin of the war. So that the war may be speedily ended, however, it is necessary to overthrow the fatalistic belief in Germany's sole guilt and the complete innocence of her adversaries which has been spread

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO.")

CONGRATULATIONS TO LUK WING-TING.

SHANGHAI, September 3rd.

Tuan Chi-jui has sent Kwan Mien-chun to Canton to present gifts to Luk Wing-ting and congratulate him on his birthday.

CHINA AND ECONOMIC ALLIANCE.

The Diplomatic conference discussed the question of China entering the Paris Economic Alliance.

POSTPONEMENT OF PARLIAMENT.

Fong Kou-chang has wired to Tang Chi-yao stating that the new Parliament must be postponed until April 1st next year, and therefore a special Senate must be convened.

CANTON NEWS.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO.")

CANTON, September 3rd.

SIXTY REGIMENTS FOR CANTON.

A reliable message has been received stating that General Luk Wing-ting will send 60 regiments to Canton from Kwangsi. Twenty regiments are said to have reached Wuchow, and to be approaching Canton in junks.

INVITATION TO FUKIEN.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Ng King-lin (Chairman of Parliament) and others propose to send a delegate to Fukien to ask the Tsuchun, Li Han-ki, to support the Provisional Government and unite with the south-west provinces.

REPUTATION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

Chan Ping-kwan has wired to the Central Government and various Tsuchun saying that he will not be responsible for the present and future actions of the Provisional Government, which has just been established by the ex-members of Parliament, who have also appointed Generals.

DECLINED WITH THANKS.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has offered to appoint Tong Shui-yi Minister of Foreign Affairs. Tong, however, has replied that he will not take part in any political affairs.

MUTINIOUS DESIGNS ALLEGED.

The commandant and other Officers of the 10th Regiment, who were brought before the Tsuchun yesterday, have been ordered to be handcuffed, as proofs of mutiny, it is said, have been discovered as the result of searches.

TROOPS TO GUARD MUNITION FACTORY.

The Tsuchun has ordered Commander Lam Fu to send additional troops (one regiment) to guard Shih-cheng Munition Factory.

NEW CIVIL GOVERNOR.

The new Civil Governor, Li Yew-hon, is expected to arrive in Canton on the 4th inst.

FALSE PROSPERITY.

WARNING BY MR. BONAR LAW.

In the House of Commons, recently, Mr. Bonar Law repeated a warning to the people not to be misled by the false prosperity of war times into misjudging our financial position.

"It cannot be imagined for a moment," he said, "that a country can go on spending money in war at the rate we are doing without serious disadvantage. The disadvantages will be realised more completely when the war comes to an end. As long as we are raising money by loan, and money is being spent and industry is going on, we are living in a false atmosphere. It will only be when that comes to an end that we shall realise what the position will be, and it will be a position which will require all the skill and wisdom which this House and the Government can exercise to prevent a very serious situation arising even if—and I assume that, of course—we have won this terrible war."

TAKES AND LOANS.

"In the meantime we have to finance the war in the way which will do least harm. I, for one, would have liked to raise more money by taxation. Considering the expenditure and the length of the war, the credit of this country has been wonderfully maintained, and that, I believe, is due first to the willingness with which the people have submitted to taxation, and secondly to the readiness with which they have lent money. It is all very well to say that people who have lent to the State have got a good investment and are thinking only of themselves. That is not true. I know that some firms went to very great lengths, not only inconveniencing themselves but also taking risks, in order to help the country. If the occasion comes for another loan no one will dream of getting the same amount as last time, but I am convinced that we shall get the same generous response, so far as their means allow, from the people with money to lend."

CHINA AND SLAVERY.

An extremely interesting question was raised in the Hongkong Supreme Court a few days ago, (says the *N.C. Daily News*) namely, whether the Chinese "custom" of purchasing and selling slaves could be recognized in a British Colony. A Chinese was charged with kidnapping two girls, and counsel for the defence argued that the children were being kept in the Colony in a state of slavery and, therefore, the prosecution must fail. The first Ordinance passed when the British took possession of the Colony was designed to make it clear that slavery would not be tolerated. On the other hand the Chief Justice said that the Supreme Court usually took into consideration questions of Chinese custom. Unfortunately the matter is not likely to be definitely settled by the Court as the defendant was found not guilty on the facts. What strikes us as being remarkable is that the Court had no knowledge of, or overlooked, the fact that some years prior to the formation of a Republic in China the purchase and sale of slaves was made a criminal offence. Moreover, young servants were always regarded as slaves prior to this legislation. That human beings are bought and sold in China to-day is well-known, but the "owners" have no legal right in their slaves as formerly, and, moreover, are liable to punishment for possessing them, and consequently slaves are treated with some consideration lest they complain to the authorities. Formerly the "deed of sale" contained the character for "slaves." To-day "companion" or "adopted son" are used in order to evade the law. If the possession of slaves is illegal in China, there can be no question of respecting Chinese custom in Hongkong.

THE SWORD OF 1360.

BY JOHN BLUNT

The presence of Japanese warships in European waters and their active suppression of German and Austrian U-boats wherever encountered bring vividly to mind the fact that Japan is doing her part in fighting the German. She has a first-rate navy and a remarkably efficient army; yet fifty years ago Japan was in a state of mediocrity, just as she was in the days when Drake sailed round the world. The Japanese soldiers of those days—the Samurai, as the military class were called—knew nothing of steamships or guns or torpedoes. They fought in 1860 just as they fought in 1000, as our gentlemen fought long ago with sword and dagger and bow. But it was the sword that the Samurai honoured more than all the other treasures which he possessed.

His sword—for he wore two, one long and one short—represented to him his honour, his very soul. Wearing them, he might do no evil thing to bring disgrace upon them or those ancestors of his who wore them before him. His swords were clean as a hand mirror, the mounts were chased and worked by skilled craftsmen, the blades were the work of smiths who had in some instances taken forty years to learn the noble trade of sword-making. Thousands of schools there were of these smiths, all of them different, yet any sword from any one of the very meanest of these smiths would put the finest European swordsmith to shame.

HARA-KIRI.

They were costly blades, but they were perfect. With those weapons the fighting men of Old Japan went through life. Very often they were called upon to end their lives by one of the same swords. Brought up from their youth to learn the deadly ritual of hara-kiri, that form of death held no horrors for them. By their swords they lived—with them they could honourably die.

One of those old Japanese swords came into my possession the day before yesterday. Wrapped in a silk bag which must have been any age when Queen Victoria came to the throne, that sword looks as new to-day as it did when first the blade was made in 1360. Not a speck of rust mars the flashing surface of the steel. The lacquered scabbard, with its haunting smell of sandal wood and incense, is as fresh and clean as it was when it left the lacquerer's hands. That the scabbard and mounts are in the best condition is not very surprising. They were not made at the same time as the blade, for a good blade might have as many as twenty scabbards and twenty sets of mounts during its long lifetime under different owners. Those blades are not used in Japan to-day. Outside a museum or a curio shop, or maybe a private collection, you will not see one of those old Samurai's swords. Trains you will see, and motor-cars and big Dreadnoughts, and even aeroplanes, but the old fighting warrior you would not recognise. He is there, nevertheless. His spirit lives again to-day in the little men who wear the modern Japanese naval and military uniform, in the men who carry European style cavalry sabres almost as big as themselves. You cannot kill a national characteristic, and at heart every Japanese is a Samurai. That fierce code of honour lies under the bowler hats of the modern business men of Tokyo, just as it did under the helmets of their ancestors of a thousand years ago.

ENGLAND AS EMPIRE'S CENTRE AND IDEAL

NEWFOUNDLAND'S PREMIER ON MORAL VALUES

[BY HAROLD BEGHE.]

To tell you the truth," said the lady, looking up from her plate, "I really do not know what Home Rule means." Her smile was provocative.

"Let me tell you, then," said Sir Edward Morris, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, who was sitting on her other side. It means, facing the British Parliament from sitting up to all hours of the night for I know not how many of the 365 days in the year, deciding whether a little river six feet across, in County Wicklow or County Clare, may have a bridge built across it, and whether a town in Donegal, no bigger than a village, may link up to a railway system with a single line and ten stations. It means that to begin with. And it means something more. It means freeing the British Parliament to attend with proper care to the destinies of the greatest commonwealth of nations known to history. And it means something even more than that. It means unity and peace at the heart of the British Empire and that, let me tell you, is essential to the unity of the Empire as a whole."

This conversation occurred at luncheon in Sir Edward Morris' rooms at the Savoy Hotel, where he was living with an engaging modesty which would have puzzled Mr. W. M. Hughes, of Australia, and quite satisfied, I think, the exigent soul of Mr. H. G. Wells.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S PRIME MINISTER. Sir Edward is an Irishman. He has the importunate appearance, the subdued but effective eloquence, and the straight unflinching, almost startled stare, which is characteristic of so many educated Irishmen. His expression is one of settled and general indignation. Why does humanity, he seems to be asking, put up with the fully which enchains it? Why are men such fools? This war, with all its suffering and heroism, what's it about? The lust and vanity of a few criminals? He wants to get on with the real business of life.

You judge him to be a wise counsellor, a chivalrous enemy, a faithful friend, and a simple good natured lover of his fellow creatures. I think he is as happy as the foolishness and miserie of the world will allow him to be. The main craving of his soul is for a better, a more rational world.

His ambition for the British Empire would scarcely, I think, commend itself to those thrusting politicians who believe that societies of men can be made, and who are so hot for their manufacturing devices that they cannot wait for nature's

process of growth. Sir Edward, recognising that England is the result of a thousand years of evolution, and judging her to be one of the freest, happiest and steadiest of nations, is in no hurry to support the inventions of those gentlemen here or across the seas who think that they can set up one fine morning after the war a brand new British Empire. "Let us grow," he says: "for heaven's sake, let us grow."

His statesmanship lies in a quiet confidence that human nature is incurably liberal. He believes that if we trust this human nature, which means setting our faces against any form of government which suppresses or dragoons human nature, and against any moral influence which corrupts it, we shall get not only a more united British Empire, but a more rational world.

Such a man, I need hardly say, has wisdom and delicacy enough not to interfere in our purely English affairs. He is the most modest person in the world, with an agreeable freedom from aggressiveness, so charming an immunity from political or moral strenuousness, that it is actually a restful experience to discuss with him the vast affairs of this labouring world. But he does speak clearly and emphatically on the subject of Ireland, claiming that this is a question which affects him in Newfoundland just as nearly as it affects anybody in London or Tunbridge Wells. It is, indeed, an essential fragment of his joyous and his faith as a subject of the British Empire. For he loves that Empire (greatly believing in its destinies) because it represents the highest ideals of liberty. There must be unity and peace and concord, he says, at the heart of the Empire.

A QUESTION VITAL TO THE EMPIRE. "The Irish question," he remarked to me, after luncheon, "has unfortunately become mixed up with party fights. It seems to me every time I come to London that your people are talking of Home Rule for Ireland as if it were a separate question, isolated from the whole question of the Empire, as if it were something private to Liberals and Unionists. We are even told that those of us who live across the sea cannot understand the difficulties of this home affair. But surely those who speak in this way fail to realise, just because they do not live across the sea, that these difficulties are minor and provincial, that Irish self government is not a question between Liberals and Unionists, but a question vital to the whole British Empire, and that what seems to them an insoluble problem has been quite easily solved, and on a much larger scale, in almost every other quarter of that Empire."

May it not be, too, that distance is of some advantage in judging a problem? At this distance of time, for example, we do not find much weight in those arguments of our ancestors against the abolition of torture, the abolition of dynastic absolutism, or in their arguments against the very simple and reasonable demands of the Chartists. Even the grave and weighty arguments advanced against granting local autonomy to the Boer Republics do not at this modest distance of time deeply impress us.

"My faith," said Sir Edward, "is that all reasonable Englishmen will come to see very soon that the question of Ireland is the question of the whole Empire. I make every allowance for those who are afraid of this experiment. They have listened first to one side and then to another until truly they do not know what to think. But if they will forget the faction fights over this matter, and just let themselves quietly reflect on the history, and the present loyalty, of the British Empire, I think they will first of all arrive at this opinion, that a good deal too much fuss has been made over this Irish question, and then come to the sensible conclusion that local self-government is the one and only way in which the affairs of a mighty Empire can possibly be conducted."

"England must be a constant idea to the whole Empire," he concluded. "She must be more liberal, more tolerant, more just, more unselfish, and more wise than all the rest of us. She holds a place in the hearts of the Dominions which she must never lose. We must always be able to respect her, to admire her, and to love her. A statesman like Mr. Arthur Balfour, for instance, is of solid value to the whole Empire. He stands for a princely disinterestedness. He is a man of the finest culture. He is a man of the highest honour. For the sake of his country, seeking nothing for himself, he is prepared to serve under a former antagonist, and ready to take a long and trying journey, not without peril to life, at a time when many men would be resting in retirement. The moral value of Mr. Balfour is so great that even those of us who on some questions differ from him politically acknowledge him with gratitude. It is for these things—for culture, for virtue, for honour, and for a high civility that England must stand. She should free herself from little political squabbles and be that wise warden of Democracy throughout the world. Every Englishman should strive to reach the highest ideals of citizenship. He should be jealous of his country's honour. He should hate with all his soul those of his countrymen who would drag her down into the mud, making her common, small, mean, second-rate. If England should together with the sum of \$19,548.62 undistributed profit brought forward from last year makes an available balance of \$39,398.55, which is resolved to appropriate as follows:—To place in Reserve Fund \$10,000.00. To pay a dividend of \$1.00 per share \$7,908.00. To carry forward to credit of next year's account \$21,558.55.

ments of our ancestors against the abolition of torture, the abolition of dynastic absolutism, or in their arguments against the very simple and reasonable demands of the Chartists. Even the grave and weighty arguments advanced against granting local autonomy to the Boer Republics do not at this modest distance of time deeply impress us.

"My faith," said Sir Edward, "is that all reasonable Englishmen will come to see very soon that the question of Ireland is the question of the whole Empire. I make every allowance for those who are afraid of this experiment. They have listened first to one side and then to another until truly they do not know what to think. But if they will forget the faction fights over this matter, and just let themselves quietly reflect on the history, and the present loyalty, of the British Empire, I think they will first of all arrive at this opinion, that a good deal too much fuss has been made over this Irish question, and then come to the sensible conclusion that local self-government is the one and only way in which the affairs of a mighty Empire can possibly be conducted."

"England must be a constant idea to the whole Empire," he concluded. "She must be more liberal, more tolerant, more just, more unselfish, and more wise than all the rest of us. She holds a place in the hearts of the Dominions which she must never lose. We must always be able to respect her, to admire her, and to love her. A statesman like Mr. Arthur Balfour, for instance, is of solid value to the whole Empire. He stands for a princely disinterestedness. He is a man of the finest culture. He is a man of the highest honour. For the sake of his country, seeking nothing for himself, he is prepared to serve under a former antagonist, and ready to take a long and trying journey, not without peril to life, at a time when many men would be resting in retirement. The moral value of Mr. Balfour is so great that even those of us who on some questions differ from him politically acknowledge him with gratitude. It is for these things—for culture, for virtue, for honour, and for a high civility that England must stand. She should free herself from little political squabbles and be that wise warden of Democracy throughout the world. Every Englishman should strive to reach the highest ideals of citizenship. He should be jealous of his country's honour. He should hate with all his soul those of his countrymen who would drag her down into the mud, making her common, small, mean, second-rate. If England should together with the sum of \$19,548.62 undistributed profit brought forward from last year makes an available balance of \$39,398.55, which is resolved to appropriate as follows:—To place in Reserve Fund \$10,000.00. To pay a dividend of \$1.00 per share \$7,908.00. To carry forward to credit of next year's account \$21,558.55.

CENSOR AND "DEMOCRACY."

THE KAISER'S SPEECHES.

The *Tägliche Rundschau*, according to a telegram from *The Times* Amsterdam Correspondent, says that the imposition of the "preventive censorship" on the *Frankfurter Zeitung* has now been removed as a result of complaints in the Reichstag, and that it was due to the publication of a series of articles by Professor Max Weber, of the University of Heidelberg. The explanation seems probable, as Professor Weber's third and last article was published on June 24th, and the *Frankfurter Zeitung* stopped all political comment on June 20th. The incident sheds remarkable light on the situation in Germany.

Professor Weber's articles were called "German Parliamentaryism in Past and Future." The first two articles were of a harmless "liberal" type. In the third article Professor Weber attacked the German bureaucratic system, on the ground that, while German officials are extremely good at their own departmental business, the system has failed utterly in its application to political questions. Professor Weber points out the advantages of Parliamentary control over the bureaucracy, especially as seen in England. What offended the censor was presumably his discussion of the parts played by the Emperor and the bureaucracy in the control of foreign affairs. He observes that it is all nonsense to pretend that foreign policy can be conducted like an auction, the parties trying to outbid one another in the proclamation of "principles" which they hypocritically endorse; foreign policy can be conducted only by professional methods. He then proceeds:—

For more than 10 years, from the Krüger telegram to the Morocco crisis, our experience was that the political controllers of Germany tolerated, and in some cases actually assisted in, the publication of purely personal utterances of the Monarch about foreign questions—publication sometimes by overzealous Court officials and sometimes by telegraph agencies. These events were of the very greatest importance in the orientation of world policy, and especially in the bringing together of the world coalition against us. There were the Krüger telegram, the warning against the Yellow Peril, the Damascus speech, the speech at Tauger, one might make a very long list.

It must be carefully noted that it is not here a question of the correctness of the Monarch's attitude. About that disputes are possible. In many, at any rate, of these cases, it is quite possible that the diplomatic communication in a proper form to the Governments concerned of the Emperor's energetic personal standpoint

might have had a politically useful effect. It was the public announcement—for the toleration or promotion of which Germany's political leaders bore responsibility—that was the astounding thing. For people in Germany seem to forget that it makes an immense difference whether a leading politician, a Minister President, or even a President of a Republic, makes publicly, perhaps in Parliament, a declaration over so strong, or whether he permits publication of a personal utterance by the Monarch, and then "censors" this utterance with a gesture as cheap as it is effective.

The truth is that a public utterance by the Monarch is immune from unrestricted criticism in the home country, and so it covers the statesman, who misuses it, against unrestricted criticism of his own behaviour.

Foreign countries, on the other hand, do not stop at this; they hold the Monarch responsible. A politician can and must go when the situation alters; the Monarch, on the other hand, must remain. But with him remain his words. His person being once publicly involved, he attempts in vain to recall his words in accordance with the changed situation. The nation's passions and sense of honour are excited, stupid demagogues like the "Pan-Germans" have an easy game, and both the home country and foreign countries stick to the words once spoken, and the situation is immovably fixed.

EFFECT OF THE KAISER'S INTERFERENCE.

Professor Weber points out that in all such cases the officials thought it permissible to take action—the reference is obviously to Prince Bülows action after the *Daily Telegraph* interview—only if they saw at once that there was danger of war. He adds:—

Neither for the Boers, however, nor against the Chinese, nor for the Sultan of Morocco did we really intend to undertake armed intervention; in the first two cases we had neither an invitation nor the necessary weapons. Nevertheless, our leading politicians admitted that by the public engagement of the person of the Monarch a practical settlement with England about our mutual South African interests, and with France about our North African interests, was rendered impossible, because our stand point seemed fixed, as it were, on a point of honour, and yet in the end it had to be abandoned.

Heavy reverses, which still burn the souls of every German, and heavy and lasting injury to our interests, were the inevitable consequence. But, above all, the extremely serious impression was created that it was Germany's habit first to employ the strongest outward gestures and then to withdraw after all; this belief assuredly helped to determine English policy at the end of July, 1914. This incredible mistake was a powerful contributing cause to the bringing together of this unstarred world coalition against us.

FOREIGN OPINION AND GERMAN "AUTOCRACY."

Professor Weber then takes great pains—pains evidently wasted on the censor—to explain that he is attacking not the Emperor but the system. He says:—The effects are still operating. The present chatter in the world about the German "autocracy" is a swindle, but the fact that it is possible is, politically, very far from a matter of indifference. Who enabled our enemies successfully to promote this swindle, like other fairy tales about Germany? Who drew the immense hatred of a whole world upon the head of precisely this Monarch? Who has made it possible for the masses in foreign countries to believe seriously that Germany is pining for "liberation," and that, if they only hold out long enough, this feeling of oppression in Germany will at last break loose? It is the work of the bureaucratic bureaucracy, which at the critical moments put people with the bureaucratic spirit in places where politicians belonged.

Professor Weber declares that it is the very structure of the State that is at fault, and that the present system must come to an end. He observes that the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Federal Council—which has so often in recent years been paraded before the public—is really only "a bad joke." After a further direct attack on the Conservatives, he ends by declaring that the German dynasties have matters in their own hands. They must either co-operate with the Reichstag and compel all the States, especially Prussia, to adopt the Reichstag franchise, or they must continue to rely upon their Crown rights and "to treat the Empire as a sort of insurance establishment." In the one case "the iron spring, to which Germany is looking when the greatest war of all times is over, may produce new blossoms"; in the other case, there will be nothing but "dissension, wish impotence at home and consequent impotence abroad."

Such, it seems, are the academic opinions for the publication of which the most important political organ in Germany is put under the ban.

CHAPLAINS WHO HAVE FALLEN

Mr. Macpherson gave, in the House of Commons last month, the following figures regarding chaplains who have died in the war:—

	Killed in action	Died of wounds	Died of disease
Church of England	9	5	3
Roman Catholic	5	2	2
Methodist	1	0	0

These figures are exclusive of Colonial chaplains, or those of the Indian ecclesiastical establishment.

A PATRIOTIC CALL.

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED. PROSPECTUS

Inviting public subscription for 85,000 shares at par (\$10 each), upon an increase of the Capital of the Company.

It is desired, and a resolution for that purpose has been passed, to increase the Capital of the Company to \$1,000,000 by the issue of new shares, for the purpose of extending the business which is firmly believed will, if so extended, not only prove exceedingly profitable to all interested in the Company, but will also supply a want to local concerns.

The Capital of the Company is now \$1,000,000, of which only \$75,000 has been paid up, and on this the Company last year made a net profit of \$19,817 and paid a dividend of 10 per cent. at the end of the present financial year. It is anticipated that doubling the Capital will at least treble the profit, and, should this anticipation be realized, the Company could pay at least a steady Twenty per cent.

Steel Castings are needed for numerous purposes by all Railway Contractors, Engineering and Dock Companies everywhere in China, and by many small manufacturers. At present a large portion of the Steel products which this Company is able to manufacture is obtained from abroad at probably a great expense in consequence of the very limited capacity of this Company to carry out orders received. With an increased Capital, enabling more furnaces to be erected, and more labour employed, this Company would then be in a position to supply most of, if not all, the needs for steel castings in this part of the world, for with the experience now acquired by the General Managers, and by their present head workmen, there should be no difficulty whatsoever in most satisfactorily fulfilling such requirements.

It is much desired that sufficient additional capital be subscribed, beyond that which is required for the further development of the Steel Casting department, in order to enable a plant to be obtained, and set up, for the purpose of rolling steel Ingots into material for Engineering, Dock, and Building requirements, for which material there is now a great demand.

It is therefore trusted that many persons in the Colony will be found ready to subscribe towards the increased capital desired, both for their own benefit, and for that of the community generally.

The General Managers are ready and willing to enter into any reasonable agreement desired by the Company to continue their services for a lengthy period. Also, if desired by the Company, they are fully prepared to transfer the control to a Board of Directors, comprised of such persons who are in a position to introduce business, as the Company thinks advisable.

The minimum subscription for the new shares now offered to the public, upon which the General Managers may proceed to allotment, is \$250,000.

Mr. C. BERNARD BROWN, of the firm of Messrs. LINSTED & DAVIS, Hongkong, is the Auditor of the Company.

A copy of this prospectus has been duly filed for registration with the Registrar of the Companies.

Application for Shares should be made to the Company's Bankers, or the office of the General Managers, where forms will be supplied.

GORDON & CO.
General Managers.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1917.

REPORT AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1916-17.

Report presented to the Shareholders at the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting held at the Office of the General Managers, on Wednesday, 15th August, 1917, at 11.30 o'clock A.M.

The General Managers have now the pleasure to submit their annual report and statement of the Company's accounts made up to 31st May, 1917.

The net profit for the year ended 31st May, 1917, after allowing for interest, Auditor's Fees and writing off depreciation on Company's Plant, Machinery, Launches and Stock, is \$19,817.93. This amount together with the sum of \$19,548.62 undistributed profit brought forward from last year makes an available balance of \$39,398.55, which is resolved to appropriate as follows:—To place in Reserve Fund \$10,000.00. To pay a dividend of \$1.00 per share \$7,908.00. To carry forward to credit of next year's account \$21,558.55.

BALANCE SHEET AT 31st MAY, 1917.			
Dr.	LIABILITIES.	\$	cts.
	SHARE CAPITAL.		
	Authorised 100,000 shares at \$10 each	\$1,000,000	
	Issued 7,908 shares at \$10 each	79,080	00
	MORTGAGE ACCOUNT	5,000	00
	SUNDRY CREDITORS including General Managers	20,755	72
	PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.		
	Balance as per last account	\$19,548.62	
	Profit for the year	19,817.93	
		39,398	55
		\$	143,202 27
Cr.	ASSETS.	\$	cts.
	Machinery, Melting Furnaces, Foundry Plant and Tools including Annealing and Preheating Chambers and also all rights to secret processes as per last account.	\$82,958.12	
	Less sold, &c.	311.25	
		\$82,646.87	
	Less Depreciation	6,227.72	
		\$76,419.15	
	Additions during the year	1,836.86	
		\$78,256.01	
	Value of 2 Launches as per last account	\$1,500.00	
	Less Depreciation	450.00	
		\$1,050.00	
	Office Furniture and Fixtures including valuable drawings as per last account	\$10,000	
	Less Depreciation	81.00	
		\$9,919.00	
	Stock in trade	\$27,649.70	
	Less Depreciation	786.89	
		\$26,862.81	
	Work in Progress	6,000	00
	Accounts Receivable	16,874	35
	Cash at Bank and in hand (Bank 7,271.54) (P.Cash 167.55)	7,439	10
		\$	143,202 27

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the year ending 31st May, 1917.

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To Interest Account	450	00	By Balance Working Account	28,117	70
Auditor's Fee	200	00			
Depreciation on Machy. Plant, Stock, &c.	7,554	61			
To Writing off old Machinery	95	25			
Profit on the year	19,817	93			
	\$	28,117 79		\$	28,117 70

GORDON & CO.
General Managers.

I report that I have audited the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers of the Company and have found it to be in accordance therewith.

I have received all the information and explanations I have required. No depreciation has been written off Steel Process Patent Rights which appear in the books at their original cost, namely, \$21,309.55. Subject to the foregoing observation, in my opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of my information and the explanations given me and as shown by the books of the Company.

C. BERNARD BROWN, A.C.A.,
Auditor.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1917.

The Register for application of Shares will be closed on Thursday, 1st November, 1917, at 3 o'clock.

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

Form of application for Shares.

To the General Managers of

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,
Having paid to the Company's bankers the sum of \$..... being a deposit of \$10 per share for..... shares of \$10 each of the above-named Company I (or we) request you to allot to me (or us)..... shares on the terms of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association and I (or we) agree to accept the same or any less number that you may allot to me (or us) and I (or we) authorise you to register me (or us) as the holder (s) of the said shares.

Name in full.....
Address.....
Description.....
Date.....
Signature.....

Receipt for Application Money.

Received this..... day of..... on account of the Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd., from..... the sum of \$..... being a deposit of \$10 per share upon..... shares of \$10 each of the above-named Company.

For the—
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Cashier.

N.B.—This receipt when returned to the applicant must be preserved, and if accompanied by receipt for the amount due on allotment, will be exchanged in due course for a certificate.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

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JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

to

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"BUNNING"	On 4th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 6th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGHONG"	On 9th Sept., 12 Light.
WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 11th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 11th Sept., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone 28.

Agents

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Ocean Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

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AND RETURN.

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"HAITAN" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... FRIDAY, 7th Sept., at Noon.

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For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFFRAIK & CO.,

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**APCAR LINE.**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

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The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

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Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	10th Noon	Str. from COLOMBO	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

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S.S.

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Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

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STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong	Leave S'pore	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
The Intermediate	about	about	about	about
Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

B. V. D. FARR,
Superintendent.

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CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via SHIDZUAKA MARU (WED'AY, 15th Sept., at Noon.

via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, Capt. Noma 12,500

MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, INABA MARU (MONDAY, 8th Oct., at Noon.

SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA, Capt. Higo 12,500

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND

TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

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KOBE... NIKKO MARU (SUNDAY, 23rd Sept., at 11 A.M.

Capt. Takeda, 9,600

SHANGHAI, KOBE, and HIRANO MARU (SATURDAY, 16th Sept., at 11 A.M.

YOKOHAMA, Capt. Fraser 10,000

YOKOHAMA, Capt. Iizawa 21,000 (SATURDAY, 15th Sept., at 11 A.M.

YOKOHAMA, Capt. Iizawa 21,000

MOJI AND KOBE... TOTOMI MARU (SATURDAY, 8th Sept.

Capt. Kamada 8,000

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For Further Information, apply to—

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E. MORI, Manager.

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hong Kong
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 7th Sept.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	SATUR., 22nd Sept.
KOREA MARU	18,000	FRI., 6th Apr.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON., 15th Oct.
TENYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 20th Oct.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 10th Nov.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

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ANYO MARU ... 18,000 Tons

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Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2274 and 2275.

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SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

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1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00

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Telephone 740.



O. S. K.

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North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAAGAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MEXICO MARU" ... FRIDAY, 14th Sept., at Noon

"HAWAII MARU" ... WED'AY, 26th Sept., at Noon.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

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FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamai, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KAIJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 9th Sept., at Noon.

"BOSHI MARU" ... THURSDAY, 13th Sept., at 10 A.M.

"JOSHIN MARU" ... THURSDAY, 13th Sept., at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone Nos. 76 will be found.

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